

...of a contest, but long for the world. At New Orleans, they may sink or swim, fight, negotiate or parley, as they can; but in this part of the world, 19 against 1, will win all the laurels of war!

**OBJECTION.**

"Aye, many, but I of those devoted Frenchmen may kill one of his 19 adversaries,—and God only knows on whom the lot may fall! Heaven keep lead out of me!"

**ANSWER.**

"Say thy prayers!" entreat Heaven to extract the lead from thy brains; for then thou shalt see that thy body is in no danger.

**OBJECTION.**

"We sometimes find them [Frenchmen] even on our justice, sitting in judgment on the rights and liberties of native born citizens."

**EXPLANATION.**

Perhaps, friend Wagner, you might have found the same worthy gentlemen in the American ranks, combating for our freedom, in the revolutionary struggles; brave soldiers in war, and good citizens in peace, deserve the highest honours. If foreigners had not then assisted the Americans, these states would be British colonies at this day. Timely, and important service ought to be requited with gratitude.

**ILLIBERALITY.**

But, these fellows were not born here

**REPLY.**

Neither were the first settlers of Virginia, New England, Maryland, &c. A man cannot, usually, dictate to his mother where she shall be brought to bed. Washington was born a British subject—but, (so his honour and glory be it spoken,) he died an American citizen.

**CHURLISHNESS.**

The great Washington lived and died on the American soil—therefore, he deserved honour and praise.

**REASON.**

Oh then! rights belong to soil, to senseless earth, and not to men. If men have no rights beyond the place of their birth,—we must retrace the wanderings 6000 years, collect our kindred all the world over,—and compress us into dwarfs—then straight to earthy paradise,

"Through numberless, like that pygmean race Beyond the Indian Mount."

There, in the original seat of our common ancestor, we may regain our rights; for, at present, according to your logic (as it stands) we are all graceless outlaws,—congregated vagabonds.

The schooner *Sturn*, from New Orleans for this port, was fallen in with a few days ago to the southward of the Capes by a pilot-boat, had lost both her masts and all her sails—the boat took her in tow, and brought her into the Bay. (Coffee House Books.)

**CAPE FRIO.**

There is an error, (says the N. York Mercantile Advertiser) in the European charts respecting Cape Frio. It is laid down as being in the lat of 22 54; but it is, in fact, in 23. This error ought to be rectified; for by those charts, most of our vessels will be embayed—it being necessary to make Cape Frio before we can get up to Rio de Janeiro.

**TRUE GROUND.**

We copy the following well written article from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last; and flatter ourselves, that it is in unison with the opinions of our executive and government, as we are confident it is with those of THE PEOPLE.

Aware of the situation in which Great Britain would be placed in relation to the United States by a revocation of the French decrees, and apprehensive that she may be put too manifestly in the wrong, attempts have been made by the federal prints to produce an impression that a bare repeal by Great Britain of her orders in council would comprehend such a modification of her unlawful edicts as would come within the meaning of the act of congress of May last. A slight consideration will show that this impression is founded in error.

The act of congress requires such a revocation or modification of their edicts by the belligerents as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States. If we give credit to the letter of the duke of Cadore, as extracted from the British papers, such a revocation by France will have taken place on the 1st of the ensuing month, as is contemplated by our act. If in the same manner the British government does not, within three months thereafter, revoke its edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-intercourse act will probably be revived as to that nation. Will the revocation of the orders in council be such a modification of the British edicts as that they will cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States? By no means, we reply. The British violations of our neutral commerce have not been confined to her orders in council.—To place her in such a footing in relation to our neutral commerce, as would authorise the executive to issue his proclamation declaring the fact of her having so modified her edicts as that they have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, she must revoke her blocking proclamations, which she has herself declared to be illegal; and as the impressment of our seamen is a violation of the maritime rights of the United States, and of course of our neutral commerce, it appears to us that she might even be required to ally to abandon that practice before the provisions of the act of May last could be considered as complied with.

But the federal papers, upon this subject, never will yield the principle of blockade by proclamation, which they pronounce to be a part of the old maritime law. They seem afraid lest the least measure of justice should be dealt to the United States by Great Britain; and really, in their zeal for her adherence to justice, overlook the barriers of truth and trample facts under foot with the greatest indifference. They have undertaken, trusting to the ignorance or short memories of their readers, to state that the United States have never protested against the principle of paper blockades. We affirm on the contrary that the United States have never ceased to contend for the true definition of blockade, the legitimacy of which was in 1804 officially acknowledged by the British government, and the violation of it declared to be a *grivance*. And is this acknowledged grievance that which the federal editors declare Great Britain never will abandon? Are her own official acts, disclaiming the principle, held of no account? Or is the new school of public law, one of whose prominent features is a total disregard of neutral rights, more to their taste? Let them give general publicity to the official document which we published a week ago—let them apprise their readers that the British government in 1804, through their minister Mr. Merry, has denied the legality of any blockade, unless in respect to particular ports actually visited even in which case vessels bound to such ports ought not, they acknowledge, to be captured until previously warned out to enter them; let the people know that a violation of this plain principle was acknowledged to be a *grivance* of which the United States had a right to complain. This simple document, and it is but one of a host of similar facts, selected on account of its peculiar application, has put to rest all the forces of those prints, which had as usual arrayed themselves in opposition to American rights, and on the side of European domination. They have not, with but one or two exceptions that we have seen, republished it, and it is probable that they will not, and for the best of reasons, that it falsifies the uniform tenor of their assertions. It ought not here to pass unnoticed, that these editors must wilfully have abetted injustice and encouraged the instrument of it, for they could not but know of this decision of the British government by 1804 which has been subsequently disregarded in practice.

We apprehend that if I shall appear, when the official accounts shall be received, that the act of France is a *bona fide* transaction, according to our law Great Britain must revoke her edicts, under whatever name, violating our neutral commerce, or by the operation of the law we are placed in a state of non intercourse with her.

There is little doubt but Great Britain will revoke her orders in council, issued subsequent to the French decrees; but that is not enough. Every violation of neutral right is not an order in council, but it is not therefore the less a violation. If by a pertinacity in adhering to her in fractions of national law and neutral rights, she is placed in a state of non-intercourse with us, it will be her own act, deliberately performed, with the law of United States before her—a law irrevocable too, because it will have been decided under in relation to one of the belligerents, and could not be repeated without such a breach of good faith as the U States will not be guilty of, whatever example may have been set by other nations.

The following is an extract of a letter from a British officer, dated off St. Domingo, the 19th of July.

"To shew you what a decided character Christophe is, and what examples he makes:—A few days ago he wheeled a colonel, and decimated a whole regiment: upwards of 80 were either shot or bayoneted. This was done in consequence of an action a short time before with the besieged, in which the regiment did not behave well."

[N. York paper from a London Paper.]

**MORE OF GEN. SARRAZIN.**

Mr. Editor, Having often had the honour of conversing with general Sarrazin since he arrived in London, I see it incumbent on me to state what I think of him. Gen. Sarrazin acknowledges, that for the purpose of obtaining the rank of general of division, he published a flattering address to Bonaparte at the time of his coronation, which if he had not known that general, he must have supposed was intended to turn him into ridicule. So far from it, however, he sent a message by his librarian Rippault, "that he was well pleased with it, and had given orders that the manuscript should be deposited in his private library." It is the intention of gen. Sarrazin to atone for this error, by a faithful statement of the conduct of that extraordinary man. His biographical note, which has been submitted to the perusal of persons most respectable on account of their rank and talents, has been highly approved of.—Within one month after Gen. Sarrazin's arrival in this country, he put into the hands of government very circumstantial observations on the whole of the frontiers and the coast from the Scheldt to Trieste; the organization and positions of the armies; the state of the fortresses, &c. &c.

Some surprise is expressed in one of the papers, at madame Sarrazin being compelled to sign a letter against her husband. This surprise will cease, when it is known that Bonaparte has established over the whole continent, a police almost above comprehension. Bribes, promises and threats, are employed according to circumstances, and almost always with success—not only in the recesses of domestic life, but even in the midst of those courts that preserve a shadow of independence. A single fact will explain this enigma. In 1798, Bonaparte, though commander in chief of the army of Italy, was only allowed by the directory 40,000 francs, (about 17000) a year. At this very time he gave 100,000 francs, (upwards of 40000) a month, to a private secretary of the Austrian minister Thurgot. The consequence was, that he obtained the most minute information respecting the state of the armies, the orders they received, the several periods in which the reinforcements were sent off, &c. &c.

He also says, that it is well known that Bonaparte holds the house of Lorraine in utter abhorrence; and that in marrying the archduchess, he had only the secondary object in view, of employing the forces of that power in the execution of his plans against the continent. His principal object was to cajole England by this most extraordinary marriage; which far from affording any security against the ambition of Bonaparte, should only be considered as a most dangerous snare—the climax of the wily policy of this man, whose friendship is infinitely more dangerous to England than his vain and ineffectual boasting.

**Port of Baltimore.**

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books. October 25

Arrived, ship *Le-severance*, Peckard, 60 days from Liverpool—salt and crates—Charles & P. Wiggins—Oct. 7, lat 31, long 73, saw the wreck of a schooner of about 70 tons, yellow sides, white bottom, her quarter deck ripped up; apparently lately repaired, her transom timbers all new, one new pump, her masts, rigging and foretopmast yard all standing, all sails gone, her deck full of lumber, deep loaded, her cable fast to the head of her rudder, and towing astern; no one on board, blowing fresh could not board her. Oct. 11, lat 36, long 73, spoke ship *Calliope*, Henderson, from Norfolk for Cork, 12th, brig *Rising Sun*, Woods, from Newport, R. I. for Guadaloupe, putting back in distress, having sprung leak. 18th, in lat 36.70 miles south of Hatteras, sight of Providence from Washington, N. C. for Boston, 17 days out, had lost her deck load in a gale of wind. Also, ship *Friendship*, Hall, 50 days from Cork—glass—James Biays

**Port of New York, Oct. 25.**

ARRIVED, Ship *Criterion*, Brewster, in 50 days from Liverpool with salt, coal, crates and hardware. In lat 40, lon 32, spoke brig *William*, Latham, from Ireland for Boston. In lat 38, lon 42, spoke sch'r *William & Mary*, 15 days from Baltimore for Cadiz.

Ship *Two Generals*, Le Courtois, 56 days from Hull, with dry goods, hardware, coal, glass, whiting, &c. About a week since, spoke brig *Perseverance*, 48 hours from New York for Belfast.

English brig *Eliza*, Clements, 60 days from Jersey, with wine.

Brig *Fox*, Fowler, 32 days from Havana, with sugar and hides. Oct 6th, in a severe gale from NNE. threw off the deck 20 hhd. of molasses, fruit, &c. to save the vessel.

Brig *Theris*, Wheeler, 26 days from St. Croix, (B. E.) with 34 puncheons of rum. Left a few eastern vessels there. Markets good—Flour 16 dollars; corn meal 34 dollars. Sept 30th, lat 37 30, lon 70, spoke sch'r *Penelope*, 6 days from New York for Jamaica.

Brig *Merrimack*, Sorenson, 32 days from the City of St. Domingo, with mahogany. Left sch'r *Nancy* of Newburyport, via St. Thomas, to sail in a few days for the coast; sch'r *Nelson* of Philadelphia, do; ship *Citizen*, Allen, of New York, last from Jamaica, discharging, and going to load with mahogany. Off the Capes, spoke schooner *Lively*, Hutchins, from Baltimore for Barbadoes. Oct 3d, in a hurricane which lasted 72 hours, in lat 29 30, lon 69 70, was thrown upon her beam ends—lost Wm. Richards of Boston; H. Shute of Baltimore, and the yawl boat.

The sch'r *Virginia*, Courcel, from Baltimore for Bordeaux, with passengers, has been captured and sent into St. John's, Newfoundland.

The brig *Hannah*, Hume, from the Havana for N. York, was driven ashore last Saturday week at Barney's—cargo saved and brig got off.

The ship *Geopot*, Watages, of New York, has arrived at Rostock—where she landed her cargo in safety, and was

to proceed immediately to St. Peter'sburgh.

STRAND, Ship *Lucas Cecilia*, Edgar, Savannah Brig *Union*, Keayson, Lisbon Hesper, Bayley, Madeira Sch'r *Independence*, Barker, Richmond Barque —, Perkins, Liverpool, (N. S.) Sloop *Ready Money*, Newbold, Bermuda

The Person who, a few days since, sent a written paper up stairs in this office, together with one dollar, by a black man, is requested to call or send again for both. If the writing were even intelligible, the matter seems to be inadmissible.

**BALTIMORE THEATRE.**

The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. DWYER, (from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,) is engaged for 6 nights—due notice will be given of his first appearance.

This Evening, October 26, Will be presented, a celebrated new PLAY, (interspersed with songs) in three acts, called the

Foundling of the Forest. By Wm. Dimond, esq. author of *Adrian and Orrilla*, Hunter of the Alps, &c. To which will be added, a favorite FARCE, called

The Weathercock. October 26

Sale by Auction. THIS MORNING, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon at our Auction Rooms, corner of East and Lemon streets, and nearly opposite the Theatre,

A variety of Dry Goods. Immediately after, Several boxes Havana Segars, first quality. 20 doz. Morocco Skins, assorted colours. 1 Gig and Harness. At 12 o'clock, Two valuable MILCH Cows, of the first breed in the country. After which, as usual, A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, part of which is very handsome. Wm. G. HANDS & CO Auctioneers.

Oct 26 Rocou, Coffee, and Pimento. 83 casks of Rocou 88 bags of C. Fee 5 ditto first quality Jamaica Pimento, certified to debenture. For sale by NATHL. F. WILLIAMS, No. 15, Beak's wharf. d4t

On Monday Next, Will commence the Drawing of the VINEYARD LOTTERY, in the City of Philadelphia—at which time TICKETS will be advanced to SEVEN DOLLARS EACH. They may at present be had at G. & R. WAITE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 17, north Second street, Philadelphia, At 6 Dols. & 50 Cents each.

Notes of most of the banks in the Union, or prizes of the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Lotteries, will be taken in payment. Oct 26 d3t

**INDIAN MEDICINES.**

THE CELEBRATED DOKOWA INDIAN DROPS, together with WABOKA DROPS, introduced by Dr. McCarty, the one applied externally, the other used inwardly at the same time, for the cure of gonorrhoea, rheumatism, swellings, &c. with directions for using them.

ARE FOR SALE, At No. 16, Water street, Baltimore, sign of the Plough, for the moderate price of 2 dolls. 50 cents the parcel. ALSO, Dr. McCarty's well-known TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—price 1 dollar. Oct 26 e6t

Corn-Brooms, Mackarel, &c. FOR SALE, On board the sch'r *Ceres*, captain Weeks, lying at Smith's dock, 2000 Corn Brooms 20 barrels Mackarel 20 do. Salmon 3000 ropes Onions. Oct 23 d4t

Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY last evening, an apprentice to the boot and shoemaking business, named Richard Garmly, about 19 years of age.—All persons are hereby warned not to employ or harbour him, or assist him in escaping, under the penalty provided by law. Whoever brings him home, or secures him in jail, shall have the above reward. DENNIS M'HENRY. Oct 23 d4t

**NOTICE.**

Whereas my wife Betsey Price has absconded from my bed and board on the 22d inst. this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date. MOSES PRICE, Black-man. Oct 24 e6t

**NOTICE.**

I hereby give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or to some judge thereof in the recess of the court after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto. DENNIS IGLEHART. Oct 25 law8w

JUST OPENED, AT NO. 55, MARKET STREET, A new plain, elegant and durable Counterpane, Perhaps the most elegant of the kind in the city. ALSO, Superfine Linnen, Cambrics Irish Diapers for Table Cloths Damask Patterns Fine Irish Linnen, With a general assortment of Dry Goods, Selling very cheap for cash. Oct. 27. d6t

**FOR CHARTER.**

The Elegant New Ship UNITED STATES, Richard Williams, master. Built by Mr. Wm. Price of this city, and supposed to be a fast sailer—ready to receive a cargo for any part of Europe—For terms, apply to JAMES BIAYS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. October 22. d12t

**READY CASH**

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES THE Broker & Commission Business at the same Office, No. 77, Water-street. Where MONEY may be had at short notice for Good Notes, Debentures, and all kind of Paper of Property.

STOCK in all the public institutions—Merchandise and Royal Estates, purchased and sold at moderate Commission, by BENJ. CHASTELLIER; Who has for Sale, A small quantity of well dressed Buffalo Blankets; And an assortment of GREAT COATS, made of the same skins for winter travelling. Oct. 23 d4t

**Just Received and For Sale,**

Per ship *Perseverance* from Liverpool, A CARGO OF Ground Allum Salt, Which will be disposed of along side of the ship, if immediate application is made to VICKERS & BISHOP, or PETER LEVERING. Oct. 24 d4t

**JUST ARRIVED,**

In the schooner *Plough-Boy*, captain Hill, A Quantity of MOSS; Suitable for Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, Coach-makers, &c.—Apply on board at Smith's dock. October 23 d4t

**To Journeymen Taylors.**

Four or Five NEAT WORKMEN, will meet with immediate employ—By applying to HENRY HOWARD, No. 1, Lemon-street. d4t

**POCKET BOOK.**

Lost, in Pratt street, about half past 4 o'clock yesterday evening, A RED MOCCO POCKET BOOK, a good deal the worse of the wear, containing a Due-Bill on W. & Nash for 250 dollars, and a note for 25 lbs. 4d. signed William Dickson, with a variety of other papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. Oct. 24 d4t

**On the 29th Instant, WHOLE TICKETS IN THE Baltimore Hospital Lottery,**

(Which will positively commence Drawing, on Monday, the 5th November next.) Will advance to TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS, & SHARES in proportion. Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth Tickets. IN THE ABOVE LOTTERY, May be had in a variety of numbers, by applying at the Established Lottery-Office of G. DOBBIN & MURPHY, 10, Baltimore-st. opposite Centre market. Clubs, Societies and Individuals will find it to their advantage in giving us a call, as a generous credit will be allowed on notes with approved endorsers. Regular Check Books will be kept, and every information as to the fate of Tickets, given gratis. G. D. & M. †† Letters from correspondents must be post paid. October 23 d5t

**DANCING SCHOOL.**

F. D. MALLET Respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken Mr. Zumar's Large Room, corner of Market and Frederick streets, where his Dancing School will commence on Monday the 15th inst. from three in the afternoon till five, for Young Ladies, and from six to nine for Gentlemen. Days of tuition, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Every Saturday will be a Practising Ball. Young Ladies and Gentlemen that wish to subscribe for the Season, can be accommodated upon reasonable terms. The room is handsomely situated, and large enough for four Cotillions amply. F. D. Mallet thinks it suffice to say, that he has given general satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those pupils under his care, and that his manner of teaching is no ways inferior to any master in this city. This experience will demonstrate. Subscription Books are left at Mr. Carr's Music Store, at D. P. M's lodgings, N. Gay street, No. 51, and at his Dancing School. Oct. 10 d4t

**A STRAY MARE.**

Taken up this morning stray, a BAY MARE, off hind foot white, by appearance never shod, from 10 to 20 years old. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying all charges, by applying to WILLIAM JARETT, Bidwell-street, near the Alma House. October 22 d4t

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY IRVINE & BARNES, Corner of GAT & WATER-STREETS: Daily paper 27—Country, 25 per annum;**